

THE MCGILL DAILY

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Calm, cool, and collective since 1911.

Wednesday, February 6, 1991

City cops threaten drug crackdown

by Michael S. Mastarciyan

Downtown Montréal has been declared a "zero tolerance" zone by an MUC police anti-drug task force charged with cleaning up the area.

The city-wide crackdown is aimed at dealers and users of drugs, whom police believe account for 70 per cent of crimes such as breaking and entering, robbery and mugging.

"It's ridiculous," said David (not his real name) who sells marijuana and hashish downtown. "Drugs are just a scapegoat. The bottom line is that all crimes are related to money."

Operating out of Station 25 on de Maisonneuve and St-Marc streets, the task force will step up surveillance of several bars and amusement arcades in the area. Officials say they will also conduct frequent checks on suspected crack houses and other known dealer hangouts.

The task force is encouraging neighbours, teachers, social workers and the like to report on suspected drug users and dealers.

"We need the public to get involved," said officer Jean Cadieux, who believes the program will be a

success if communities cooperate and call in tips to a newly created 24 hour drug hotline.

The zero tolerance plan will not be primarily concerned with the "small time" user of drugs like marijuana and hashish, but Cadieux said possession of such substances, even in small quantities, is a criminal offense.

"We won't be focusing entirely on minor users, but zero tolerance means zero tolerance and anyone caught using drugs will be arrested," Cadieux said.

David isn't worried about the crack down. "The cops are going to do it or not regardless of what people think, but they'll get tired of hauling people in for every little thing and the law will be selectively enforced again."

Miriam (also a pseudonym) agrees. She smokes marijuana but doesn't feel threatened by zero tolerance.

"Montréal is such a laid-back town, I can't see it becoming like Toronto. It's ridiculous to be prosecuted for a small piece of hash. We'll have to see if they enforce it,"

she said.

The McGill Legal Aid Clinic warns that potential drug users should be aware of the consequences they face if arrested. According to a volunteer at the Clinic, the Canadian Narcotic Control Act does not specify any amount when it states that possession of illegal narcotics is a punishable offense.

Article 3 of the Act states that a first-time offender found guilty of possession on summary conviction faces up to a \$1000 fine, or a maximum 6 months in prison, or both. Second time offenders guilty on summary conviction face twice the initial punishment, and offenders who are tried in court and convicted on indictment may be imprisoned for up to 7 years.

The line between possession and trafficking (which is punishable up to life) is tricky according to the Clinic. Consequently, according to Article 8 of the Narcotics Control Act, the burden of proof is reversed and put on the defendant who has to prove he or she had no intention to traffic.



Ethnic groups want political representation

by Peter Clibbon

While Québec debates its constitutional future, Montréal's ethnic communities look for their own representatives to ensure ethnic issues are on the political agenda.

This weekend the Québec Ethnic Minority Caucus is hosting its first conference to address problems shared by Québec's ethnic communities and the need for political participation, specifically in a sovereign Québec.

"From the conference we'll gauge the type of Québec society ethnic citizens want. We recognize Québec's status will change in the next few years and we have to sensitize minorities so they can adapt," said caucus coordinator Tony Jones.

The non-partisan caucus was founded after disappointing results in last November's city and school board elections. Several ethnic candidates were elected to minor portfolios, but no visibly ethnic candidates were



DAILY PHOTO: PETER CLIBBON

Tony Jones: city must make an effort to better understand ethnic communities.

elected to city hall.

According to Jones, "the goal of the caucus is to struggle to alleviate the socio-political problems affecting the ethnic community and to motivate and recruit aspiring political

leaders.

"If you are under-represented in the political arena, you must rely on politicians championing your cause, and there are very few for ethnic minorities. If we can get credible candidates elected, we can make changes from within, and get ethnic issues onto the table," said Jones.

The caucus is made up of ethnic community leaders, previously unsuccessful candidates, and political hopefuls. The caucus loosely defines the term ethnic as any person not of British or French heritage.

The municipal services provided for the large immigrant population of Côte-des-Neiges are an example of the government's poor understanding of ethnic communities, said Jones. "They put a skating rink in a neighbourhood full of people who don't skate when the money could be put into services or more universally known activities."

"Although job equity legislation and af-

firmative action hiring policies are improving, they are only on paper," said Jones.

City administrators must be pressured to enforce new hiring policies, he said, but most politicians are not interested.

He condemned the lack of ethnic representation on the Bélanger-Campeau commission investigating Québec's constitutional future.

"There has only been presentations from isolated ethnic association, there is no real presentation that could speak for the total ethnic agenda, so we're being left out in a meaningful way."

The Québec Minority Caucus holds their conference Saturday, February 9th at Le Manoir, 5319 N.D.G. Avenue from 17h to 20h. The caucus' offices are situated at 6870 Terrebonne. Workshops will discuss social and health welfare, economic development, unemployment and education.

New plan vague on provincial funds for space on campus

by Dan Robins

If McGill's new "Plan Directeur" goes ahead as promised, Ministry of Education funds may be available to increase space at the university.

The master plan is necessary if McGill wants the government to help bring McGill's space allocation up to the level of other Québec universities who have already implemented similar plans.

The plan is supposed to include "an academic plan for all academic

programs," according to the annual report of the Senate Committee on Physical Development. This does not mean setting academic priorities however, said Committee chair Vice Principal François Tavenas.

"All we have to do is come up with a credible progression of enrollments," he said. Once enrollments are estimated and necessary space is determined, the provincial government will consider proposals for funding, according to Tavenas.

McGill has only started developing its Plan Directeur recently, because it hadn't heard that the plan was required by the Ministry of Education. Tavenas said he didn't know why more information was not made available. But communication problems within the university and with the ministry might be to blame, he said.

According to Students' Society VP External Alex Usher, who sits on the Senate committee, "McGill was just never on the ball. The state

of planning in this university is abysmal. McGill literally would not know how many students it had if it didn't have to pick up tuition."

Usher said that in planning for the future, it is impossible to foresee such things as budget cuts and \$78 million debts.

Tavenas was less pessimistic. "Nothing is particularly impossible to manage," he said. "I don't foresee any insurmountable difficulties."

The provincial government has given McGill some funding for the

development of the plan and an office has been staffed, he said.

According to the annual report the plan should be completed sometime in 1991/92, but by all accounts it will likely take longer.

According to Usher the plan has already been delayed. It was to have been finished this May, but is now expected to be ready in May 1992. But Tavenas said McGill would implement the plan within the provincial average of four years.

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Seeking support from southern neighbours

by Daniel Sturgess

The James Bay II hydro megaproject must be stopped by an alliance of alternative energy producers and activists, according to Thomas Adams of the Ontario-based group Energy Probe.

Adams, a utility analyst, emphasized the economic reasons for halting the project and underlined the ways activists could enlist support from business and consumers alike.

Both Adams and Energy Probe advocate decentralization and deregulation of Hydro's monopoly on energy generation and distribution in Québec. Hydro Québec, he explained, is heavily subsidized by the government and exempt from customary market pricing controls.

Free access to a government-owned water supply and guaran-

teed borrowing allows Hydro Québec a certain amount of latitude in fixing consumer prices. Hydro tends to underestimate the cost of producing energy and to encourage energy consumption without regard for serious environmental damage.

The government's rationale for perpetuating power monopolies, Adams argued, stems from a belief, particularly prevalent in the 1970s, that increased energy consumption leads to greater industrial output and a stronger economy.

To disprove this belief Adams pointed to countries like Sweden which have both an efficient energy policy and vibrant economies. Remarkably, Québec is the most wasteful user of electricity in the world, despite its developed economy.

Adams said the solution is de-

regulation of the energy industry, allowing the market to generate more accurate consumer prices. Deregulation would curb inefficient production and consumption of energy.

He used the United States as a model to demonstrate the success of independent power production in terms of environmental safety and overall cost efficiency. Under the United States federal government's Public Regulatory Policy Act of 1978, the energy industry was deregulated.

After only 11 years, he said, the independent power producers were generating as much energy as the public utilities and with fewer environmentally hazardous emissions. Adams said that eventually the public utilities will be wiped out by the more efficient independent

power producers.

Admitting he had no expertise in the field of international trade, Adams suggested Hydro Québec's government subsidies may be a violation of the anti-dumping provisions in the Free Trade Agreement in the event that energy is exported to the U.S..

Although it is unclear under the Agreement's terms exactly what constitutes a subsidy, American independent power producers probably have a strong case against Hydro Québec's exports.

Adams said independent producers are natural allies for the Cree and other groups in Québec interested in stopping the James Bay II megaproject. Adams urged Québec groups like the McGill James Bay Coalition to establish contact with independent power producers in the

United States, in an attempt to prevent the project's completion.

...space

continued from page 1

Sam Kingdon, Associate Vice Principal in charge of Physical Resources, said that the second stage of the plan - relating specific proposals to McGill's physical plant - won't be a problem, provided the academic plan is complete.

Usher said the delay will be useful for developing concrete proposals and McGill will likely gain more space than other Québec universities. But he emphasized that specific building proposals are problematic. For example it would be necessary to co-ordinate architecture and preserve greenspace.

Changes may include a new Arts Building, possibly on the present site of the Powell Student Services Building, which could also be replaced. Also, the engineering buildings on lower campus could be extended.

The McGill International Relations Society Presents:

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The Young PC's vs. the Young Liberals vs. the Young NDP's.

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Union Ballroom

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DEADLINE: February 18th, 1991

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Less energy, more brains needed

by Ruth Abramson

Speakers at the McGill Student Pugwash Global Change Conference on energy use last weekend gave very different views on the future of oil as a source of energy in Canada.

Government and business people have a vested interest in maintaining the status quo, said professor of administration at the University of Ottawa Morris Miller, and people are sold into accepting the current economic order.

"There is no shortage of oil and there probably never will be," he said. "If you think that the shortage of oil is why we have a problem you don't believe that it is a shortage of brainpower about how we look at our system."

People must become politically radical to change the system, he said. Activists should involve themselves in political party platform committees and work within the structures already in place.

Canadians have to realize that it takes more than just personal change and behavioral modification to save the environment Morris said. "You can change your personal life, but on a global basis it won't matter at all."

Do we really need all that oil?

William Fyfe, the Dean of Science at the University of Western Ontario, warned that Canada is going to become a second or third world nation if we allow non-renewable resources to be completely depleted.

"Most people in rich countries do not recognize that economic growth is a disease," he said.

North Americans use more energy per capita than any other nation. Canadian and American oil reserves will last another 10 years and natural gas another 14, according to Fyfe's estimates.

Fyfe emphasized the importance of energy in our lives and blamed the education system for ignoring environmental issues. "The only hope for the future would be for people to be brought up with equal respect for Shakespeare and photosynthesis."

Fyfe suggested a number of alternatives to oil including solar energy; geothermal energy, which uses internal heat of the earth; and biomass, organic matter that can be converted to fuel.

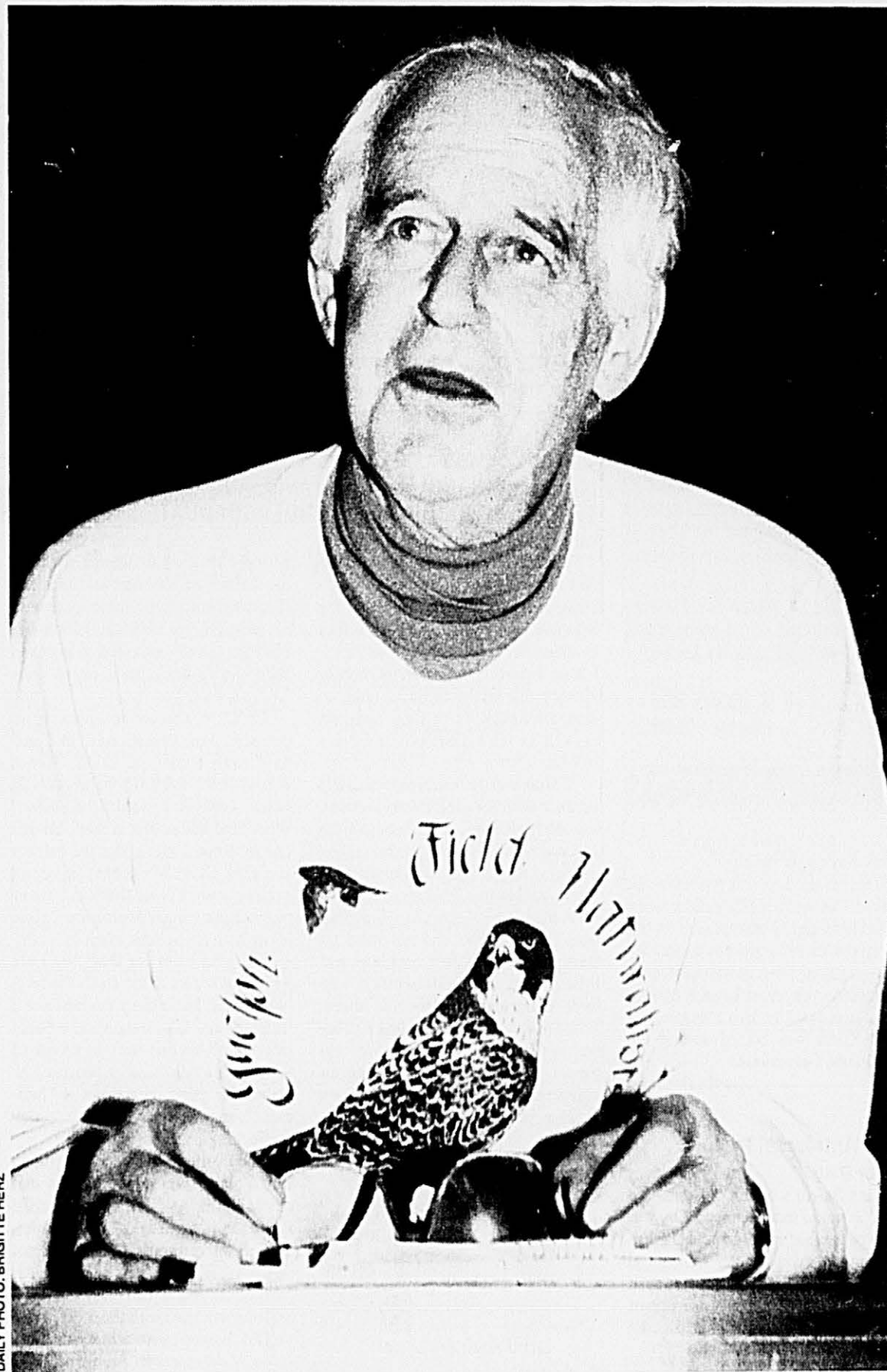
In Montréal, geothermal energy could provide a totally sustainable source of heat by drilling holes under the city, according to Fyfe.

Biomass fuel is already produced in Brazil - alcohol is made from sugar cane. But many farmers grow

sugar cane for fuel and neglect the production of food, he said. In the corn belt of the United States, corn alcohol could be produced as a biomass fuel as long as food production is not neglected.

Nuclear generation accounts for

60 per cent of Ontario's total electricity, he said. If it weren't for environmental hazards such as waste disposal and technological failures, nuclear energy could be very efficient, according to Fyfe.



Norman Fyfe: "The only hope for the future would be for people to be brought up with equal respect for Shakespeare and photosynthesis."

Left must target key politicians

by Matt Pavelich

Direct attacks on the weaknesses of high-profile politicians work better than street demonstrations in pushing for environmental change, says Tom O'Brian of the Ottawa-based Friends of the Earth.

Speaking at McGill as part of QPIRG's Empowerment Week activities, O'Brian said, "Organizing a demonstration may be a lot more fun, but the grassroots movement has to start understanding how decisions are made and who makes them."

O'Brian suggested targeting politicians who live in "swing" ridings, where votes are not guaranteed for the incumbent. Activists should encourage citizens to write letters and make phone calls to that politician.

"Politicians are professional nice guys," he said. "If they think their power base of voters will be affected, they'll change their ways," said O'Brian, a seasoned activist who once worked with U.S. consumer advocate Ralph Nader.

"And why waste your time with backbenchers? Resources are scarce. You must target politicians who have the authority to make changes or who hold symbolic importance to the party," he said.

He pointed to Immigration Minister Barbara McDougall as an example of a politician who holds symbolic value in Prime Minister Mulroney's cabinet.

"She is from Toronto and a woman with an important portfolio," he said. "These elements make her a very central figure in the Conservative party. If McDougall goes to Mulroney, he has to listen."

O'Brian said this system works best between elections. "Canadians only think about political activity around election time," he said. "But if you send letters to a key member, you begin to define or create the election issues next campaign."

Although O'Brian encouraged environmental groups to hold demonstrations and press conferences and to write research papers, he said these actions are too dependant on the whims of the mainstream press.

"You're relying on an intermediary to relay your message, from recycling to global warming. My approach is direct," he said.

Students network for environment

by Angelina Young

Students working with environmental issues have launched a new networking group to build links between campuses across the country.

The Canadian Students' Environmental Network was founded two weeks ago at a conference hosted by the Queen's University student government in Kingston, Ontario.

The network will facilitate the sharing of information on national, regional and local issues. Québec delegate to the network's steering committee, Aaron Freeman, hopes

this communication will help keep students up-to-date on a wide range of issues.

"It will act as a resource bank," said Freeman, a member of Québec Public Interest Research Group (QPIRG).

The steering committee will also include representatives from Western Canada, Ontario and the Atlantic who will manage the network until a permanent structure is established. The Queen's group is handling the logistics, keeping in touch with regional reps and recruiting volunteers.

Alexa Dodge of Queen's said, "we're en-

couraging the regional representatives to run regional conferences in the future. Each conference will deal with particular issues. We will run workshops to teach people how to become involved and take active stances."

But the network will not take an advocacy stance, opting instead for an information-based function, said Dodge.

The members forming the group hope to inform each other of experiences rising out of environmental organizing. Freeman recalled QPIRG's lobby for unbleached recyclable paper. Laurentian University in Sudbury,

Ontario hopes to do the same.

"If we had a network, they could gain insight and find out the problems other campuses have already experienced," Freeman said.

For the time being, there is a membership fee of \$25 for a school to join the network and a \$5 fee for separate groups, such as QPIRG. The organizers are drafting a language policy to attract more French schools.

A newsletter will be sent out in March concerning the selection of a temporary home for the organization.

THE MCGILL DAILY

If you make yourself a fool in front of a cat, he will sneer at you, if you are sober; he will leave the room if you are drunk. If you make a fool of yourself in front of a dog, he will make a fool of himself, too.

—Chuck Jones

COMMENT

Too high for zero

The Montréal police call their latest pot-shot at the City's drug culture 'zero tolerance'. They've never been known for their drugs or their tolerance. But this latest crack-down, though not out of character, shouldn't go unnoticed.

Zero tolerance. These are fighting words. Literally, it means no illegal drugs will be tolerated. A joint in the pocket is worth a kilo in the bush. But assuming the police have better things to do than chase the average alternative consumer, there are other implications to consider.

Our vice-squad is not without its own vices, renowned for excesses like racial violence, harassment, and brutality.

Zero tolerance gives the cops an excuse to aggress a helluva lot of people wandering Montréal. How lucky for our finest that a lot of those people happen to be MUCPD classic targets: ethnic minorities, the homeless, prostitutes.

Make no mistake, there are plenty of white-bread potheads and executive-class coke fiends. But we'll bet you all the acid you have in your freezer that Crescent-street bathrooms and college drug-scenes will see a lot more tolerance than any of the police force's more tried and true, black and blue punching bags.

Of course, even the police make excuses. Seventy per cent of crime in downtown Montréal is drug-related, says the MUC. But most crime is about bottom-line economics; the drug-economy and the violence it brings with it are just one reaction to problems the MUC will never address.

Who's tolerating what? The most notoriously vicious police force in Canada has just been given a mandate to be extreme. Zero tolerance is likely more public relations than action, and we'll eventually know for sure. But in the mean time, watch yourselves.

Susana Béjar
Rob Macfarlane

Kathleen Hickey
Heather Mackay

LETTERS

Look at 1988 coverage

To the Daily:

Concerning Lina Saigol's January 24 article about anti-Arab media: she makes some very valid points concerning our society's biases and stereotypes towards Arabs. How unfortunate that she then hammers her argument by making anti-Jewish anti-Israel statements of her own (of course, this is the Daily).

She quotes Brendan Weston, news editor of the *Montréal Mirror*, as saying, "There always has been a [pro-Israel media bias] because editors here presume that the Montréal Jewish community is monolithically supporting Israel," and, "It is much easier for the media not to challenge those who are pro-Israeli."

Let me get this straight. Here is a bunch of news editors sitting around a table, saying, "Hey, we don't want to upset the powerful Jews (don't forget they control all the banks and the me-

dia). Let's deliberately suppress news items they might not like."

This is why there was no media talk of the Sabra and Shatilla massacres or the intifada, right Lina? Or am I wrong to say that in 1988 you could find the front pages of most newspapers covered with news about Israelis beating Palestinians, while Iraq's gassing of 5000 Kurds was buried among the classifieds. Get serious.

David Romano
BA U3

'Anti-Israel rhetoric'

To the Daily:

Lina Saigol's dream of "unbiased truth" is not so much hampered by war as by the author's anti-Israel bias. I'm certain that many of the students at McGill, myself included, are dismayed by the stringent Pentagon censorship of the press as well as the one-sided media reports.

The inability of the press to freely report the horrors of war, as a result of the censorship and anti-Arab racism, hides the incredible suffering of those involved. That includes the citizens of Iraq, Israel and all other citizens, as well as that of the military on both sides of the conflict.

However, this very important and very disturbing fact is drowned in the author's anti-Israel rhetoric. Said author uses two very common tactics that are both old and reek of anti-semitism

thinly veiled as 'anti-Israelism'.

The first is the not so subtle association of the Jews and the press which takes advantage of the myth that the Jews are in control of the media, thus blocking any objective pieces on Israel. I hope I need to do no more than to identify this cheap tactic in order to demonstrate that author's anti-semitism as well as the ridiculousness of this MYTH.

The second tactic is to associate this conflict with the Holocaust. Perhaps, the only similarity is that once again the survival of Judaism is at stake.

I also object to the assumption the author makes that Israel sees itself as "part and parcel of America." Israel is a land built by Jews and governed by them according to their own laws and beliefs rather than those of others who have historically persecuted them. While maintaining very strong ties, Israel has no interest in being part and parcel of America, but rather an independent state that decides its own policies, laws and fate.

Jonathan Ari Shlme
Poli Sci U2



No denying racism

To the Daily:

What a nauseating little collection of letters we have seen in response to Lina Saigol's article on anti-Arab racism. Is it possible that all those writers could deny it exists, at such a time? In such a society, filled to the rim with racism?

A recent poll in *l'Actualité*, the magazine, found that only 19 percent of Québécois wanted to let in Arabic immigrants - by far the lowest figure in the poll for any nationality of immigrant.



DAILY GRAPHIC: ETHAN ALLEN

LETTERS

someone made an anti-war announcement about the demonstrations coming up. People booed all around me. I felt stranded on an island of desperation, perhaps amidst Orwell's Oceania or Bush's America, I know not which.

I had already noticed how apathetic and self-centred today's youth are (compared to the protesting "love not war" hippies a lot of our parents used to be) but the Kuwait crisis has painfully concretized my fears.

I am disgusted to see so many conservative pro-war students around me. My own parents, who have been politically dead for the past twenty years, are waking up and marching against the war. Although I am extremely proud of them, it is truly devastating to think that my parents are actually more liberal and open-minded than a majority of McGill students.

We are, after all, the product of the video game era, Star Wars, etc. We've become ethic-less, patriotic zombies with no minds of our own, swallowing tv's propaganda like a vitamin pill.

An ad I recently saw in the *States* sickened me. It read: "Pray for our soldiers." They might as well have added, "make sure you don't pray for their soldiers."

I am ashamed to belong to a generation that has lost its sense of global ethics, somewhere on the way to the video store. What will I say about my generation, to my future grandchildren? (if the world doesn't blow up before that?)

That I belonged to a passive, pro-war generation which gobbled up Bush's hypocritical speeches about "liberating" a country and re-establishing a more just government to fit America's economic needs, justify its coming recession and past military buildup and reaffirm its status as the world's police man?

Julie Bayle
Freshman Arts

On TV, Arabs most certainly are portrayed in a white supremacist manner - either as terrorists and madmen (Saddam Hussein) or as docile servants of ours (Egypt's Hosni Mubarak). They're never to be trusted, in any case, because they don't think - or feel - like "us", whoever "us" is.

On CTV, a recent documentary on potential Arab "fanaticism" in Canada's Arab community said, "When Hussein calls for jihad, he triggers an Islamic logic that no army can defeat." What kind of bullshit is that? No one can be Islamic and resist the call for almighty jihad? Many Muslims don't even believe in jihad, that it is the correct interpretation of Mohammad's life. Many hate Hussein as much as Bush.

But who cares for that? We have writers of letters to the *Daily* (so far?) who would either deny the media is racist, or say Lina Saigol has a "one-sided bias", as one said, in favour of Saddam Hussein simply because she makes the point. Her point is "ludicrous", another said.

Fucking bastards.

And by the way, who is this person Ray Folger, whose letter says that Abdul-Malik Al-Jabir's hunger strike for peace is an "attack" on "Western civilian interests worldwide". I'm not sure what Folger meant by saying Al-Jabir offers peace with one hand and a Molotov cocktail with the other.

Did Folger mean simply that because Al-Jabir has an Arabic name he must be a terrorist against civilians? Al-Jabir wanted peace, so he must be a Saddam Hussein supporter. Racist logic escapes me.

James N'krumah
Cont Ed U1

McGill students induce desperation

To the Daily:

A general sadness about my generation is bringing me to write to you today. Yesterday, in my poli-sci class,

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Working on the margins

In September, 28 000 jobs disappeared in Québec. Of these, 27 000 belonged to women.

In the 1980s, more women entered the workforce than ever before. Most found work in the so-called 'peripheral economy,' working part-time or in temporary positions, or off-the-books with no legal protection at all. They were the first to go when businesses sensed a recession around the corner.

Alex Roslin

"The periphery of the economy is worked mostly by people from the marginalized groups of Canadian society - women, young people, immigrants, older people looking for work and visible minorities," according to Stephanie Bernstein, of Au Bas de l'Echelle, an advocacy group for non-unionized workers in Montréal.

The economy is polarizing into two parts and the middle-class is disappearing.

The Economic Council of Canada, a conservative think-tank, released a study last year showing "a noticeable decline over the past two decades in the share of the work force with middle-level earning. Employment opportunities are becoming more polarized into two categories - 'good' jobs and 'bad' jobs."

In all, the study said, so-called 'non-standard' jobs - part-time jobs, short-term jobs, temporary-help agency work and self-employment - accounted for about one-half of the new jobs created in the 1980s.

In the 'core' economy, white, able-bodied male workers hold down highly-skilled, relatively satisfying and stable jobs that pay well.

In the 'peripheral' sector, women and other disadvantaged people do menial tasks in poor conditions for skimpy wages, often unprotected by government regulation.

The rotten core

The periphery exploded in size during the 1980s because the core economy was stagnant. Mega-corporations were searching for ways to squeeze out an extra buck, according to Michel Grant, a management professor at UQAM.

The same trend toward a 'dual' economy is happening across Canada and the rest of the world, Grant said. "Businesses were happy to hire women and other disadvantaged people because it was easier to underpay them."

Women's participation in the workforce has certainly increased, according to Claudette Carboneau of the Conseil Central de Montréal, but most join other disadvantaged people in low-paying work with no job security. "Women have long served as cheap labour in Canada and elsewhere. These days, it's especially in the service sector where there is little union protection," she said.

unionization, pay equity, job protection, payroll taxes, and other benefits, many of which don't apply to smaller firms.

Almost all the jobs created in Canada in the last decade were at firms with fewer than 100 employees, according to figures from the federal Ministry of Industry. Small businesses like basement sweatshops, telemarketing firms and temp agencies employed 40 per cent of all working Canadians in 1987.

Now, as the recession gets worse, many small businesses are going bankrupt, Bernstein said, because they have fewer resources to weather a recession than big firms.

"Small businesses are the first to go in bad times," Bernstein said. If a firm goes bankrupt, unpaid workers are third in line as creditors, after banks and the government.

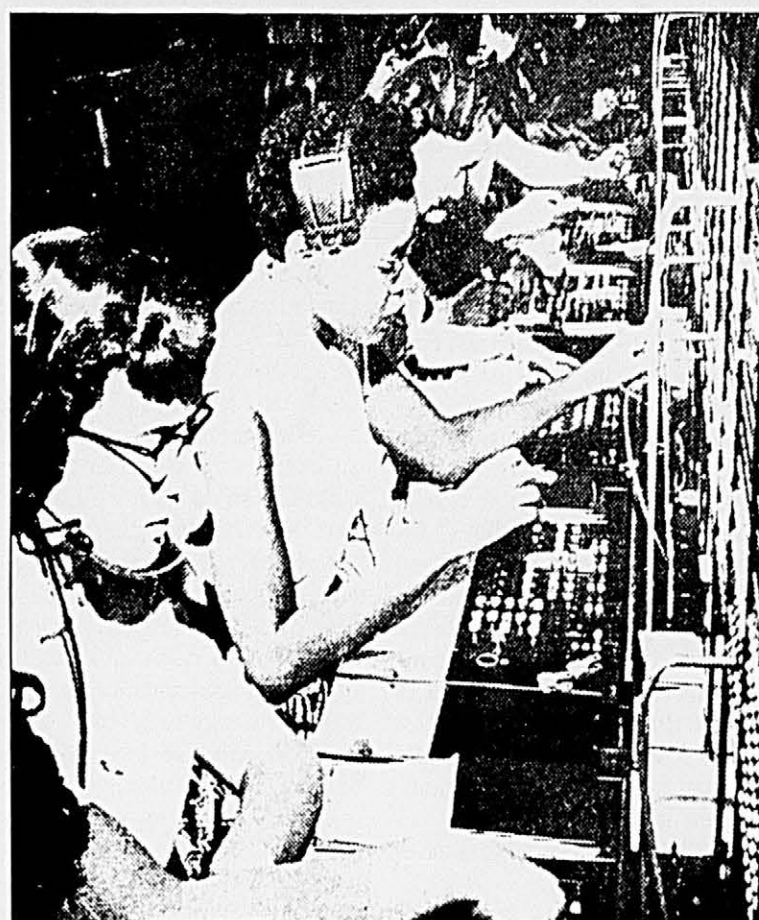
In fact, one of the major reasons big corporations farm out work to small businesses in the first place is the flexibility it gives in coping with changing times. Instead of firing their own workers in a recession, they can just stop renewing their contracts with the small businesses.

"Unless a company disappears completely," Grant said, "it will keep the core jobs - which are usually held by highly-skilled, well-paid white men the company values - and cut back on secondary jobs."

Indentured servants

Another form of peripheral labour is self-employment, according to Grant, who recently did a study on the most common and notorious form of self-employment, 'home-work'. In 1987, more than a million Canadians were self-employed, which often means relying on contracts from larger concerns for various short-term jobs.

Roughly 500 000 Canadians do some kind of home-work, according to a study by the Association des



Travailleurs Immigrants et Québécois (ATIQ). Just over 100 000 of them are in Québec, double the number in the early 1980s. Ninety per cent of home-workers are women, and average earnings are \$1560 a year, which must cover equipment, rent and electricity.

Bernstein said home-work is usually done by immigrant women, who buy their own sewing machines to stitch together a hundred pairs of pants or twenty parkas a week for as little as \$30.

Part-time or temporary jobs are the other major employers on the periphery, Grant said. Many Canadians, for example, get up early each morning hoping for a call from an employment agency. The agencies are notorious for assigning minority and women workers worse

jobs than white men, and peddling off-the-books work for less than the minimum wage.

In addition, between 10 000 and 15 000 people in Québec work on temporary work visas as domestics - modern-day indentured servants earning as little as \$30 a week for up to sixty hours of work. Domestics often have contracts which allow them to stay in Canada after the work term is over. But Bernstein said the contracts are often broken and they are forced to leave.

Self-made at 41

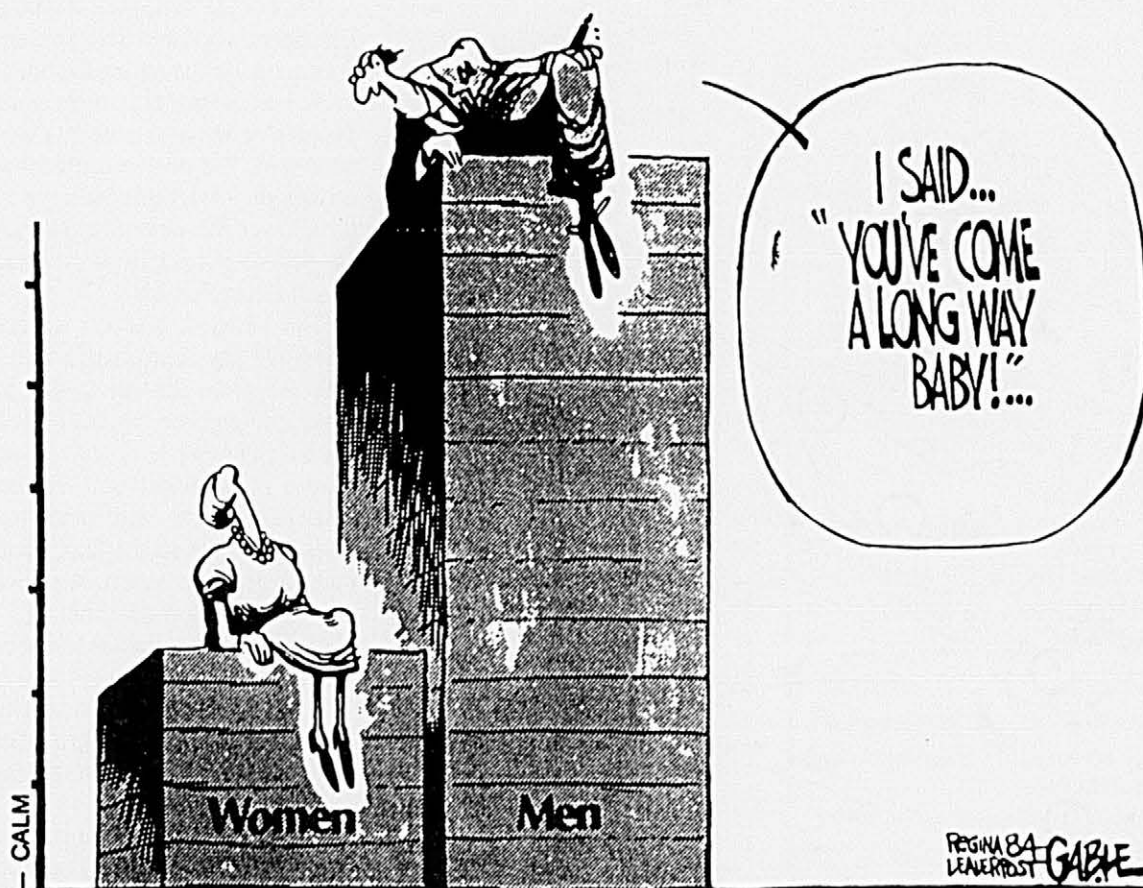
Neoclassical economists have tried to gloss over the phenomenon of peripheral work, Bernstein said, because it represents a crisis in traditional economic institutions. Some have presented the rise of small business and self-employment, for example, as a triumph for small-scale competitive capitalism, a sign that individual workers have the freedom to shape their working environment according to their unique personalities.

Bernstein called the myth of the self-made entrepreneur "absurd" when compared to the reality of immigrant women toiling away in their own basements for a pittance.

According to the ATIQ study, the average home-worker in Montréal is 41 years old, a mother of 2.3 kids and has seven years of school. She won't leave home to work because of the lack of daycare and cultural pressures to stay home.

A poll reported last spring by the Conseil du Patronat, Québec's largest organization of employers, said 32 per cent of people who reported doing some underground work claimed they were trying to top off the family budget. One-quarter said they couldn't find a legal job.

"The myth hides the fact that in most cases, these people have no freedom at all," said Bernstein. "Peripheral workers work in poor conditions with no job protection. They get ripped off all the time by people who don't pay as agreed and can do little about it."



Deer takes rights to world stage

by Antony Southam
and Katerina Cizek

The crisis at Kanesatake this summer drew world attention to tensions between Canada and First Nations. Making good use of their global audience, First Nations leaders have stepped up their pursuit for international recognition and support. They point to human rights violations as proof of Canada's disregard for international law.

Kenneth Deer, an international representative for the Mohawk Nation, has taken Mohawk claims of sovereignty to the European Parliament and the United Nations. He is now involved with the UN Human Rights Working Committee on Indigenous Rights. Deer spoke to the *Daily* from his home in Kahnawake.

Daily: What's the purpose of the new Mohawk Nation Office in The Hague?

Deer: An opportunity presented itself this summer when we had enough support out there that we could set up an office where we could do a number of things in Europe. One is to educate the Europeans about the Mohawk people. In Europe we could do some political lobbying and also look at economic contacts. It's a small office, and it'll grow as more Mohawk communities are prepared to get involved with it.

This fits in to a long history of

Mohawk initiatives at an international level...

That's right, in 1923 the Iroquois Confederacy went to the League of Nations. At that time we travelled on our own papers, we didn't use a Canadian passport. Deskaheh [the Mohawk representative] had quite an impact over there. Even then, Canada lobbied very, very hard to prevent Deskaheh from speaking at the League of Nations. But he had a lot of sympathy, and the mayor of Geneva had him speak at a large hall in Geneva. All the ambassadors from the various countries attended, and he was well received.

What kind of lobbying are Mohawks doing now?

There's not a lot of lobbying going on, because we just don't have the resources to do this heavy lobbying. Canada has embassies around the world, and it can send a mission to any of these governments at the blink of an eye. Indigenous peoples haven't got the resources to mount an organized international campaign. All we can do is take advantage of these international forums, and do the best we can.

Have these forums been effective? Does it come down to a question of reputation rather than straight input at a policy level?

It's had some effect, Canada's very sensitive about its international image. Canada had a squeaky-clean

image internationally, and I think that what happened this summer really tarnished it. Now it's trying to rationalize its behaviour.

In a long term sense, do you think this international pressure is going to have a positive effect?

It shows that even in a country as progressive and liberal as Canada there are indigenous people being suppressed, and I think that it advances the issue of indigenous people. There is a global awareness of the situation of indigenous people and there is the idea now that when apartheid is finally laid to rest, indigenous rights will be the next human rights issue at the international level. The crisis this past summer accelerated all that.

Canada's external affairs department has been lobbying, working behind the scenes in Europe trying to stop the European Parliament from using terms like "Mohawk Nation", as they did in their resolution condemning Canada's actions.

We have to be ready to combat some of that. Canadian representatives are on a twelve country tour right now, in Europe, to try to get the government's position across to all the support groups who wrote letters questioning the government's actions this summer. They're on a campaign to discredit the Mohawks and to do some damage control.

Just like when the European Parliamentary Commission was here a few weeks ago, Canada and Québec were reinterpreting many events and quibbling over terminology...

There's a play on words. They say that Human Rights were not suspended during the crisis. When a European asked "were Human Rights suspended?" Canada would say, "No, the defence act did not suspend human rights."

But that's a play on words, because we all know that rights were violated. They don't use the word 'violated' they say 'suspended' to get around the issue. Kim Campbell made a statement at the Aboriginal Affairs investigation that there are no substantiated charges of rights violations, which is ridiculous. There's no substantiation because they refuse to hold an inquiry.

Canada's got quite an effective propaganda machine out there, it's amazing.

You've been involved with the United Nations working group for a Declaration of Indigenous Rights. What is this declaration?

It identifies what kinds of rights native people are entitled to. Indigenous people have been oppressed. They have been denied the rights to self-determination, they have been denied rights to land and they have been objects of genocide.

The declaration would make international laws that would protect indigenous peoples from such acts of genocide. It would recognize that they have a right to land, that they have a right to their language, a right to their culture, a right to their own institutions. It falls short, though, of declaring the right to self-determination. That's a major weakness.

How is this a weakness?

We wouldn't need a declaration if indigenous people were self-determining - existing international laws would protect indigenous peoples' laws, governments and structures. We need a declaration on indigenous rights because we're not allowed self-determination, yet the declaration sidesteps the issue of self-determination.

The Mohawk position is very clear. We have our own constitution and so we have the ability to make and enforce our own laws. We have our own territory, and we have a population base. We can make agreements with other nations. These are all the things that make a people a nation. We have the right to be self-determining.

But it's still a valuable document...

Yes. It helps. If not the Mohawks, at least it'll help a lot of other indigenous people around the world.

Kenneth Deer will be speaking at McGill tomorrow at a Teach-In on Human Rights and Native Peoples. The Teach-In will take place all day in Leacock 232.

EVENTS

Something to blow some cash on - twelve hours of international craft sale. Union 107/8, 3480 McTavish. 9h-21h.

"Women of the First Nations" has something to do with Native Awareness Week. Union 09/10, 3480 McTavish. 12h.

Environmental Law Association of McGill is presenting a debate on the James Bay II. FREE. Moot Court, New Chancellor Day Hall, 3644 Peel. 12h.

More Native Awareness Week - "Appropriation of Arts and Culture". Union 09/10, 3480 McTavish. 14h30.

Principal Johnston will speak about McGill's involvement in environmental issues. FREE. Common Room, McConnell Engineering. 15h.

McGill for the Ethical Treatment of Animals meets to plan for Animal Rights Week. Info: 345-5679. Union 425, 3480 McTavish. 16h30.

McGill James Bay Coalition meets. Info: 286-0743. Union 301, 3480 McTavish. 17h.

Smart people have A Public Forum On The Future of Québec. Info: 481-0064 or 848-2575. FREE. Concordia U, 1455 de Maissonneuve West (at Mackay), Room H765. 18h.

"Bush's New World Order" is what the International Socialists call their meeting. Info: 284-6834 or 271-6495. Arts 160. 19h.

"Black Mother, Black Daughter" and "Brown Sugar" are two documentaries being shown in celebration of Black History Month. A Film Society presentation. FREE. FDA Auditorium. 19h30.

If you see this play then you are cultured and may consider yourself to be reasonably educated. It is Shakespeare's "Macbeth". \$4.00 students and seniors. \$8.00 general. Info: 398-6813. Players' Theatre, 3rd Floor, 3480 McTavish.

Ongoing

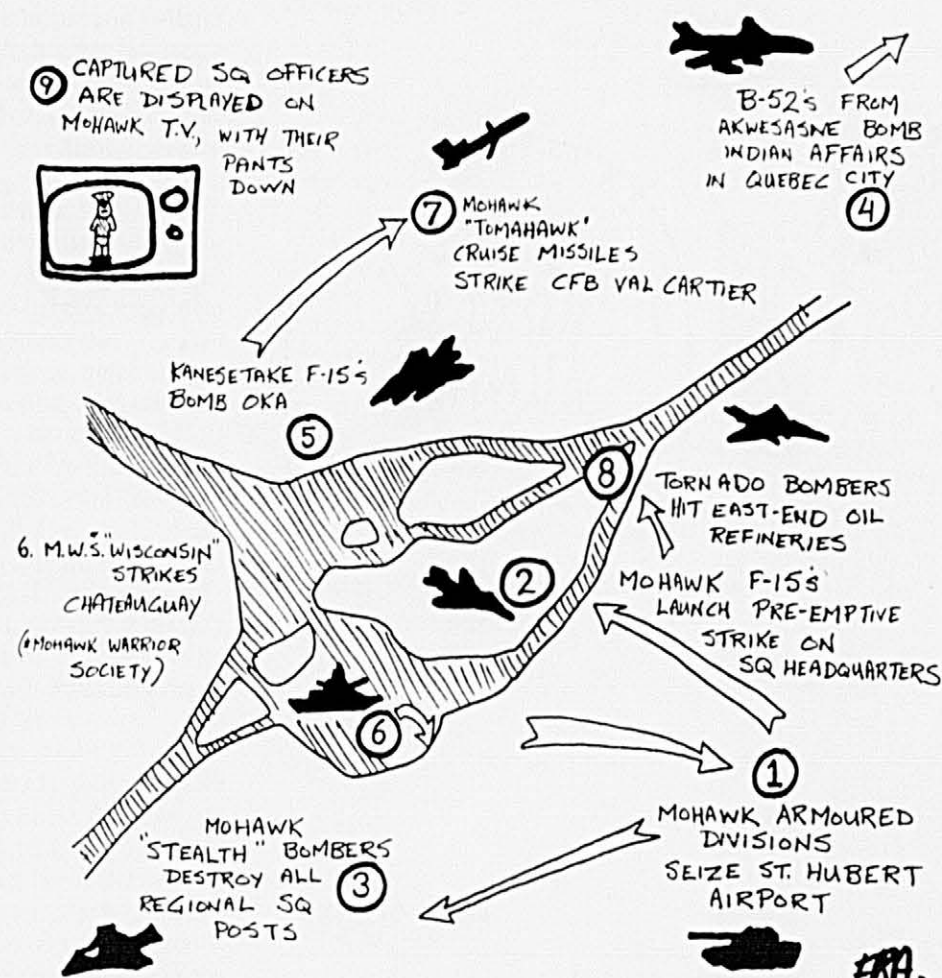
Indians have replaced Søren Kierkegaard. The display cases in the McLennan Library Lobby now have some very interesting books by explorers and other white people explaining North American Indians to European readers. Regular hours.

See a corpse, more specifically an Egyptian mummy, on your way to the "Endangered Spaces: Endangered Species" exhibit. Redpath Museum, 2nd Floor. 9h-17h.



Søren: gone but not forgotten

COMING SOON: OPERATION "MOHAWK STORM"



CLASSIFIEDS

Ads may be placed through the Daily business office, room B-17, Union Building, 9h00 - 14h00. Deadline is 14h00, two days prior to date of publication. McGill students: \$3.50 per day; \$2.50 for 3 consecutive days, \$2.25 for 4 or more consecutive days. McGill Faculty and Staff: \$4.50 per day. All others: \$5.00 per day. There is a 25 word limit. There will be a charge of 25¢ for each word over the limit. Boxed ads are available at \$4.00 per day - no discounts on boxing. EXACT CHANGE ONLY PLEASE. The Daily assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damage due to errors. Ad will re-appear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The Daily reserves the right not to print any classified ad.

341-Apts., Rooms, Housing

Available room immediately. Pricenegotiable, 1 min. from McGill, female preferred. Call 499-0043.

Third needed for big, funky, sunny 71/2 in Westmount. Two blocks to metro, 20 minutes to McGill. Responsible but open-minded student ideal. Drug and pet positive. \$230/month 938-0383.

Great 6 1/2 to sublet. Corner Parc & Villeneuve. High ceilings, wood floors, & good layout. 1 month free. \$755/month. Call Steph or Adam at 274-5949.

51/2 to share with two other and a cat. Uptight people need not call. \$225/month plus utilities. de Bullion/Mount Royal. 286-6186.

Sublet - 4 1/2 - spacious, bright, completely renovated, high ceilings, french doors, hardwood floors. Heated, hot water, taxes, new appliances, garage, all inclusive. \$675 - #482-0857.

To share: large 4 1/2, two balconies, dishwasher, TV, VCR, a must-see! Rent negotiable. Call Nadine: 286-1316.

Great apt. for rent immediately. Flexible lease. Cheap - \$360/month (all inclusive) - 3422 Durocher #10. Between Sherbrooke & Milton. Call Maureen 685-7921 home/ 398-6160 work.

343- Movers/Storage

Moving/Storage. Closed van. Will transport you and your goods safely. Local and long distance. Cheap. Steve 735-8148.

Large Econoline Van - for moving local & long distance. Reliable with reasonable rates. Alex, 324-3794.

350 - Jobs

Bartenders - Get yourself a very lucrative part-time job. The Master School of Bartending offers training courses and placement service. 2021 Peel St. (Peel Metro). 849-2828 (student discounts).

Money talks! Does making money while pursuing your education interest you? This could be the opportunity of your lifetime. Call for appointment. Gary (514) 932-5933 after 5 pm.

352 - Help Wanted

Guitarist and flutist for party Feb. 24th daytime. Will discuss fee. Please call 931-5245.

356-Typing Services

Success to all students in 1990-91. Theses, term papers, resumés, etc. Bilingual. 21 years of experience. 7 days a week. \$1.75 double spaced, IBM. On McGill Campus, Peel St. CALL Paulette Vigneault 288-9638 or Roxanne 288-0016.

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Resumes by MBAs. Quality, service, satisfaction. Student discounts - Better

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361 - Articles for Sale

Ticket to Vancouver. Feb. 14 to Feb. 21. Leaves from Montreal. Cheap!! 848-9073.

367 - Cars for Sale

1980 - Volvo - dark green - no rust - excellent mechanical condition. Moving - must sell - 939-9819.

370-Rides

Planeticket, Montreal to Vancouver, 1-way, direct flight, departs Feb. 15 at 5:30 pm, \$200 or best offer, 398-7235 or 848-1863.

372-Lost & Found

Cloisonné bell on leather string left in Dr.'s office at health services on Jan. 16th. Great sentimental value. Reward. No questions asked. Please contact 284-6385.

Green leather jacket disappeared from Student Union Bldg. last Thurs. Please return! Reward. 284-4933.

374 - Personals

Is your closet getting too small? Gays and Lesbians of McGill offers an information/counselling talkline. Call with questions, problems or just to talk. Phone 398-6822 or drop by Union 417 M-F, 7-10.

I'm 29, divorced, mom to 1-yr.-old, studying toward Ph.D. You're well-educated, in health sciences, education or similar. Interests: hiking, camping, travel, family, music, arts. Let's meet. Write:

P.O. Box 67, Mooers Forks, N.Y. 12959.

383-Lessons Offered

Apply for medicine. Your grades, interviews, letters and even the new 1991 MCAT are all vital. Take the course that prepares you for each aspect. Call... C-U-IN-MED.

LSAT, GMAT and GRE preparation courses - Take our 20 hour intensive weekend courses prior to each exam. Tuition fee - \$190. For information call 1 800 387-5519.

McGill DPA graduate, available to tutor accounting. Singles or groups 499-0800.

385-Notices

Lesbian/Gay discussion group held Fridays at The Yellow Door Coffee House (3625 Aylmer) at 17:30.

If you need help sorting out your legal problems call or drop by the McGill Legal Information Clinic in January. We're here for you from M to Fri., 10-5pm. • 398-6792 • Rooms B20, B21, B01B of the Student Union Building.

Audition February 22nd. Singer-Actor(s) Musical Revue. Call 487-1204 after 5:00 pm.

Spring Break Caribbean special. One week, all inclusive diving experience off the coast of Cartagena exploring reefs/wrecks. Certification available. Call now 286-0778, 933-3849.

Oh forgo shakes submit some comic stuff to our magazine! Red Herring deadline March 11. 398-6816, Union 406.

Arts & Science winter carnival! Call for team captains. Contact Marc 697-1953 or Lynn 281-0873 before Feb. 13.

Quebec PIRG-McGill will reimburse the \$3.00 student fee to anyone wishing to relinquish their membership. Students should come to Eaton, Rm. 505 between 12pm and 4pm from now until Feb. 15.

393 - Parking Services

Parking available immediately. 30 second walk from campus. 481-5911.



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6:30 pm
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Burning solutions

by Anders Hayden

If making trash was a sport, Canada would take the gold medal for garbage produced per capita and the United States would get the silver.

Not surprisingly, many North American cities including Montréal are facing a garbage crisis. Landfills are filling up or being shut down due to pollution, and new sites are increasingly difficult to find.

In search of a solution, waste management officials are turning to garbage incinerators. The island of Montréal may soon be home to two of these.

This has local environmentalists worried. Critics say incinerators are a misguided and costly solution, posing major health hazards, destroying resources, and undermining attempts to reduce, re-use, recover and recycle (the '4 Rs') waste.

"Incineration is 19th century thinking applied as we enter the 21st century," said Paul Connett, editor of Waste Not Magazine. "It is based on the sloppy acceptance of the myth that if you pay enough money you can get a machine to take care of your trash problems."

Plans for Montréal

The City of Montréal, with just over 1 million people, disposes of 1.2 million tons of garbage each year - twice the volume of the Olympic Stadium.

Montréal has been incinerating 300 000 tons of that garbage every year since 1970 at the Des Carrières incinerator near Rosemont Metro. The rest of Montréal's trash is shipped to landfills at Rivière des Prairies and the Miron Quarry, along with 650 000 tons every year from the other municipalities on the island.

But like landfill sites across the continent, these two have run their course and are set to close in 1992 and 1994. And the Des Carrières incinerator is scheduled to shut down in 2002.

A new waste management "master plan" is on the way for Montréal proper. It will not be released for another few weeks, but along with expanded recycling, a proposal for renovations to extend the life of the Des Carrières incinerator is expected.

Meanwhile, the 27 other municipalities on the island - represented by the Régie Intermunicipale des Déchets - have a tentative deal with Foster Wheeler Inc. to build and operate their own incinerator in East Montréal.

"We can't recycle everything, let's not kid ourselves," said Guy Racine of the Régie.

The Régie wants to incinerate 68 per cent of its waste, recycle 20 per cent and compost the remaining 12 per cent. An environmental impact study should be completed sometime this spring with public hearings expected in the fall.

Bruce Walker of the Montréal environmental group STOP said, "the Régie project as currently proposed is unacceptable."

Incinerator emissions often contain dioxins, furans, heavy metals such as lead, mercury, cadmium and zinc, and acid gases like hydrochloric acid. According to a 1986 report by Environment Canada, municipal and industrial incinerators are the greatest source of dioxins in Canada.

STOP is not prepared to consider any incineration project without guarantees including strict air pollution guidelines, provisions to deal with ash as a hazardous waste, and a reduction of at least 50 per cent of the waste stream (through the four Rs). STOP also demands that hazardous household wastes like batteries be removed from garbage

before incineration.

Health concerns

But Walker and others aren't confident the incinerators will be operated safely.

According to Connett it is foolish to be pushing ahead with incineration projects given Montréal's past record.

"Montréal has a lousy incinerator right now with very irresponsible handling of the ash," he said.

When the incinerator opened in 1970, it was hailed by Mayor Jean Drapeau as "pollution free". However STOP has documented that by 1976 nearby residents were complaining about large particles of fly ash escaping from the twin chimneys.

It was not until 1978 that the Montréal Urban Community (MUC) introduced its first emissions standards for the incinerator, regulating both hydrochloric acid and particulate emissions.

But according to Walker, "the Des Carrières incinerator frequently violates the weak air pollution standards that exist."

Through Québec's access to Information Act, STOP found there have been numerous violations of hydrochloric acid emission standards. Hydrochloric acid emissions have been linked to damage of the respiratory system. No legal action has ever been taken against the City of Montréal.

MUC emission standards are far weaker than the limits recommended by the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME). The MUC allows up to 125 milligrams per cubic metre of particulates and up to 500 parts per million of hydrochloric acid. The CCME has proposed a maximum of 20 milligrams per cubic metre of particulates, and only 50 parts per million of hydrochloric acid.

Jean Lewis, a technical advisor at the Public Works Department of Montréal, admits that regulations are weaker than they should be. He said that if pollution standards had been stricter they would have acted earlier to lower emissions.

Without revealing any details of the forthcoming master plan, Lewis said any new incineration project would "most certainly meet and exceed CCME standards." In the future, he claims, Montréal will set the standard for responsible incineration emissions.

Likewise, the Régie claims its new incinerator will be state-of-the-art technology. According to Racine, "incineration can, today, be made to operate in an environmentally friendly manner and the results are there to show it."

Walker said such promises are reassuring, but he remains concerned since the City and the Régie are legally bound only by weak MUC and provincial regulations.

If incineration is adopted, "we must insist on state-of-the-art regulations to go along with what is promoted as state-of-the-art incineration. We also need state-of-the-art enforcement, but there has been no evidence of that historically," he said.

State-of-the-ash

Technologies may indeed drastically cut the level of particulates and toxins escaping through chimneys, but toxins that are not emitted - those left behind in the ashes - must still be disposed.

"The better the incinerator, the worse the ash," says Connett.

Dumping the ash in landfills can be dangerous. Rainwater can wash toxins into the groundwater and the St. Lawrence River.

DAILY GRAPHIC: ETHAN ALLEN



This is now happening at the Rivière des Prairies site, according to Alain Rajotte of Greenpeace.

It would take an effective household hazardous waste system to prevent incinerators from becoming toxic cauldrons. Paints, solvents, waste oils, batteries, and other toxic products need to be kept out of incinerators.

But even with the best scrubbing technology and the removal of hazardous waste before incineration, "it is still a very open question whether the ashes would be free of problems," said Walker.

Both the City of Montréal and the Régie are promising special collections of household toxic wastes to prevent their incineration. If this is successful "the ashes could be problem free," claims Racine. "But if the ashes still present a problem they will be disposed of according to the best technology available to make them safe."

Recent attempts to collect such household wastes have resulted in participation from only two per cent of Montréal households, according to Walker. He believes we should aim for 90 per cent participation and better programs to achieve this.

Alternatives

Others say the only safe incineration is no incineration. They argue that any incineration project diverts resources that ought to be directed at other alternatives.

According to Connett, waste management officials are turning to incineration for want of vision, imagination and effort.

"We need organization at the front end, not technology at the back end," he said.

Connett said the biggest gains in waste management can be made by expanding composting programs. Enhancing recycling efforts and legislating against excess packaging are other key steps. (Disposable containers could be phased out in places like McGill's cafeterias, for example).

Connett said incineration would be completely unnecessary if the four Rs were practiced. He points to the German region of

Bavaria which is expected to ban incineration. Bavaria will instead rely on waste avoidance, composting, recycling and methane recovery. The aim is to reduce landfilling needs to 20 per cent of the waste stream.

But Lewis says the City of Montréal could not eliminate the need for incineration, despite its best efforts. He agrees that reducing the quantity of garbage is important, but says the City of Montréal can do little.

Lewis said the City is moving slowly on recycling because it has taken the time to do an in-depth study of waste management.

"We've been addressing the problem prudently, safely, and a bit more slowly," he said, but he promised the City will soon "take the foot off the brake."

As for the Régie, Racine cites the lack of markets for recycled goods as an obstacle to its recycling efforts. If it were possible to recycle more than the planned 20 per cent, the Régie could cut back on incineration without any financial trouble, he said.

But Walker said the Régie is not likely to cut back once an incinerator is built, even if the recycling market improves, since the operators will want guaranteed volumes of garbage.

According to Connett, the demand for recycled products is growing. He foresees that the Régie will be incinerating products that could be easily and profitably recycled because it will be locked into a twenty year contract with the operating company.

Connett rejects the claim that the City of Montréal and the Régie are doing all they can to avoid incineration.

"They can say what they like, but they're putting the cart before the horse," said Connett.

He objects to spending hundreds of millions of dollars on incineration at the expense of other alternatives, claiming incineration does not make economic sense for municipalities.

"This could only happen with the public's money," Connett said. "When the taxpayers wake up, incinerators get defeated."